FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP: EGYPT'S WITHDRAWAL FROM TALKS A MANEUVER

JN191818Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is not true that the recall of the Egyptian foreign minister from the meetings of the joint Political Committee means reaching the pointof no return or indicates that As-Sadat has become convinced of the uselessness of his course for a settlement. What is true is that As-Sadat is trying, by what he has done, to exercise some pressure, beautify his face and deny that his policy and he himself are characterized by defeatism and relinquishment of the Arab issues in the interests of the Zionist enemy. We have stressed more than once that As-Sadat is trying to portray himself waging a fierce political and diplomatic battle, as the Egyptian information media put it. First he is vehement and then he is languid; first he is pessimistic and then he is optimistic; at one stage he praises the enemy leaders and at another he unleashes his newspapers and commentators against them. As-Sadat, with this style, is trying to place the masses of Egypt and the Arab nation in the whirlpool of confusion and loss so as to curb their reaction and then put an end to it. Once his aim is achieved, he will yield to the enemy's will and agree to its conditions and the settlement it wants.

When As-Sadat began his negotiations with the enemy, he knew in advance both directly and indirectly what the enemy adhered to and what it refused to concede--if the term concede is correct. At the beginning of the negotiations at the summit level between As-Sadat and Begin and during the Cairo Conference and the talks of both the Political and Military committees, the enemy adhered to its previous conditions and stands, whereas As-Sadat made one concession after another until he transgressed the red line, which he claimed he had drawn up for himself and which he could not cross or even allow himself to overstep, or so he claimed. Hence, the act of recalling his foreign minister from the meetings of the Political Committee cannot remove As-Sadat's concessions or imply that he has given up his course and has refrained from continuing his line and applying his plan. As-Sadat's anticipated move will inevitably drive the forces of steadfastness and confrontation to greater consolidation of their steadfastness and to escalation of their confrontation in order to encircle As-Sadat's defeatist and anarchist course.

As-Sadat and his allies in the region are now trying to circumvent the Arab reaction against him, taking advantage of the act of recalling the Egyptian foreign minister to create propaganda for his patriotism, his adherence to Arab objectives and his rejection of the Zionist conditions. Once As-Sadat and his allies have achieved their aim, their godfather will then set out to continue his plan, with an atmosphere of astonishment and perplexity dominating all people.

Therefore, the measurement of the seriousness of As-Sadat's stands would come through his frank and clear announcement of the ultimate collapse of his course and his complete failure. His maneuvers and acrobatic acts do not constitute such a measurement but should help to increase Arab vigilance and alertness and open the eyes of the Arabs to the suspicious plans which As-Sadat is trying to implement within the area of (?procrastination). His scenario has been well directed and the participants have become numerous. Yet vigilance is the guarantee for the downfall of As-Sadat's course forever; otherwise there will be continuation of the plot and a rushing along the path of completing its links.

SAUDI ARABIA

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA LEAVES RIYADH

LD191616Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Summary] His excellency the Japanese foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him left Riyadh at 1030 today at the end of a 3-day visit. They were seen off by his Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Press Statement on Visit

LD191536Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Press statement released 19 January on talks in Riyadh between Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, His Excellency Sunao Sonoda, Japanese foreign minister, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 17-19 January 78. During his stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Mr Sonoda had the honor of an audience with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. He also held talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

The talks were frank and fruitful. During these talks His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and His Excellency Mr Sonoda, Japanese foreign minister, exchanged views on the current international situation and other matters of common concern to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Japan. A spirit of friendship and cordiality prevailed. The two ministers asserted that personal contacts will best consolidate the mutual understanding and relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries.

The two ministers agreed that speeding up the achievement of just and lasting peace in the Middle East is of extreme importance to world peace. In this respect his excellency the Japanese foreign minister expressed the hope that peace in the Middle East will be achieved as soon as possible through negotiations on the basis of the principle of implementation of Security Council Resolution No 242 and the principle of respecting and recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, explained the kingdom's viewpoint on the present situation in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia believes that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East crisis and that the Palestinian issue must be settled on the basis of recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their own fate and their right to return to their homes.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda expressed his country's intention to do its utmost to increase the consolidation of the economic and technical cooperation with Saudi Arabia in various fields, including joint projects which are under study in the field of petrochemicals and gas.

The two ministers also agreed to hold the second meeting of the Saudi-Japanese committee as soon as possible at an appropriate time to be fixed by the governments of the two countries. The two sides also agreed to resume talks between their two governments as soon as possible with the aim of concluding an agreement on air services between the two countries.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the state of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Japan. They agreed on the need to widen and diversify cooperation and friendship in the social and cultural fields in addition to the political and economic fields, with the aim of further deepening the ties of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda expressed deep appreciation to His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal for the welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He also extended an official invitation to His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal to visit Japan. His royal highness accepted the invitation with thanks; the date of the visit is to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

EGYPTIAN RECALL OF DELEGATION FROM JERUSALEM PRAISED

LD191436Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The decision made yesterday by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to recall the Egyptian delegation from the meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli Political Committee was no surprise to Arab circles, particularly after it had become patently clear that the enemy leaders are striving to place the situation in a state of flux and lead it into blind alleys, more in an attempt to gain time than to obtain a peaceful settlement of the Middle East question.

Through the talks, which are characterized by deception, procrastination and misrepresentation, the enemy leaders want everything but are not prepared to offer anything. They want land, peace and security but do not want to withdraw from the Arab territories they occupied [words indistinct]. Nor do they want to recognize the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people or their right to establish their own national state.

The Egyptian president's decision has aroused extensive world reaction. U.S. President Jimmy Carter last night contacted the Egyptian president by telephone and (?asked) him to reconsider his decision. However, President as-Sadat explained to President Carter the reasons and motives (?that led to his decision). [passage indistinct]

In fact the Israeli peace plan referred to by the enemy statement [words indistinct] is a plan for capitulation and not for peace. This plan insists on Zionist military and civilian presence in the occupied Arab territories and ignores the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, rights recognized by the whole world.

The plan also insists on the retention of Israeli control over Jerusalem, and it opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state. So where is the positiveness of the Israeli plan and on what basis can it be said that it contains [words indistinct]? The impasse reached by the joint Political Committee clearly shows that the enemy does not [words indistinct] and that he is unable to free himself from his aggressive nature.

In view of this, the Arab nation must unite its ranks and replan its strategy to confront the Zionist challenge threatening its existence.

YEMEN--YAR

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 19 JAN

LD191601Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Siad Barre of Somalia arrived in San'a' this afternoon at the head of a large delegation on an official visit to the YAR. The president was accorded a warm official reception. Leading those who received him was Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, chairman of the Command Council and commander in chief of the armed forces.

"In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, his excellency the Somali president expressed delight at visiting the YAR. He expressed his profound thanks to the brother president and leader, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, and the Yemeni people for the warm reception and fraternal welcome accorded him on arrival. He said: We will exchange with the brother president views on bilateral issues, the current Arab situation and international questions."

AL-ASNAJ: ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD 'SOON'

JN190748Y Amman AR'RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jan 78 p 9 JN

[Report on Nasr al-Majali interview with YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj in Amman on 18 January]

[Text] YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has declared that an Arab summit conference will be held soon and that there are no differences over convening this summit.

Al-Asnaj, who declined to fix the date for convening the summit, said that the Arab atmosphere should be improved before convening this important conference because all the Arab states will have to shoulder their responsibilities at this summit. He noted that the various Arab leaders have declared their eagerness to convene such a summit in order to study the current situation and to reach a clearer and more committed Arab strategy.

Al-Asnaj expressed the hope that this summit meeting will put an end to the state of hesitation which has dominated the general Arab situation recently.

In statements made to AR-RA'Y yesterday evening, Al-Asnaj said that the YAR leader, people and government greatly appreciate the balanced and wise policy being followed by Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn. We believe that our efforts in the YAR complement the efforts of fraternal Jordan and the undeclared efforts of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states.

Asked about the goals of his current Arab tour, Al-Asnaj said that the main goal is to convey messages to the Arab kings and presidents on the current Arab situation. The YAR's modest efforts are part of the efforts being made by other fraternal states to restore the spirit of Arab fraternity and unity of ranks in order to contain the consequences of the recent deterioration of Arab relations and of the continued Israeli obstinate stand toward the Arab nation's just rights.

Al-Asnaj added: I can say that the situation is not as bleak as it looks at first glance. This is not the first predicament involving Arab relations, and naturally, it will not be the last. However, through the wisdom of its leaders and peoples, this nation has been able to overcome more complicated and more serious predicaments. The coming days will prove that relations among the Arab countries will return to normal and that the Arab governments will face their common fate with enhanced solidarity and firmer resolution.

Asked about the bases of the comprehensive Arab strategy which he hopes to see the anticipated Arab summit conference achieve, Al-Asnaj said: The Arab strategy should be based on the principles of the need not to relinquish Arab rights, to regain the occupied territories, to grant the Palestinian people their full right to self-determination, and to restore Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. These rights are supported by the international community, which denounces the continued Israeli obstinacy in the face of these rights.

Al-Asnaj said that the only alternative for the Arab leaderships--whether in the Arab east or in the Maghreb--to overcome the existing crisis of confidence is to return to the path of unity of Arab ranks, to revive the spirit of solidarity, and to formulate the bases of the comprehensive Arab strategy--whether for peace of war--without being affected or influenced by non-Arab strategies.

The YAR foreign minister denounced the negative position of the two superpowers. He said that they are adopting a joint negative position toward the just Arab cause. He said: I do share the inquisitiveness the Arab countries and the Third World countries have regarding this negative position. He said that the United States and the Soviet Union had, as a result of the policy of detente, succeeded in solving all the complicated issues in Europe and drawing up a formula of understanding between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and this should make it easy for either of them to positively participate in implementing the desire contained in the U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East crisis.

The YAR foreign minister said: All signs indicate that the Israeli side is not effectively recognizing the legitimate Arab rights approved by the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He added that in this connection, a comprehensive Arab move is imperative to confront this situation. He also said that the two superpowers must shoulder their responsibilities in this regard.

In reply to a question about relations between the two parts of Yemen and about reports on their determination to achieve unity, 'Abdallah al-Asnaj said that relations are good and recently passed through a delicate stage. He added that the leaders of both parts agreed to replace the dialog of guns with that of logic, wisdom and eagerness to defend the brothers and to serve the legitimate aspirations, laws and Islamic religion.

In reply to a question about the causes that led to the assassination of Chairman Ibrahim al-Hamadi and the impact of this on the domestic situation in Yemen, 'Abdallah al-Asnaj said: Actually, Yemen lost a wise leader in the assassination of Chairman al-Hamadi. Yemen, under the leadership of brother Chairman Ahmad al-Ghashmi, is now proceeding along the course of struggle of the 13 June movement that was engineered by Chairman al-Hamadi. Yemen is currently following the same direction with the aim of developing Yemeni society, wiping out its long-time isolation and entrenching the national unity of the Yemeni people in order to enable every citizen to participate in building the new Yemen within the framework of the institutions and central authority. He added that all the civil wars and political assassinations are only an extension of the state of negativism through which the Arab renaissance had passed and is still passing.

'Abdallah al-Asnaj said that he will visit Damascus, Cairo, Baghdad, Tripoli and Algiers to convey messages to the leaders of these capitals from Lt Col Ahmad al-Ghashmi. The YAR foreign minister conveyed a message to the Saudi monarch the day before yesterday.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES PRESENT SITUATION WITH TOP AIDES

NC191934Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 19 Jan 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat held a meeting this morning which was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mamduh Salim and Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil.

The foreign minister presented all the developments which occurred during the discussions of the Political Committee in Jerusalem and the stands taken by the parties to the discussions, which culminated in the decisive step issued by his excellency the president on the immediate return of the Egyptian side. This decision was made after it had been realized that the Israeli side did not equally respond to the peaceful initiative which was made by his exellency the president. This initiative was undertaken in the course of the conflict which has lasted for the past 30 years. This decision was made after it had been realized that the Israeli side was still clining to its old illusions which had been overtaken by an opportunity for peace made available for the first time in the history of the conflict on the basis of justice and everybody's right to live within secure borders and on the basis of achieving the legitimate rights of all the parties.

His exellency the foreign minister explained that the Israeli side is trying to couple security and peace with the continuation of occupation under various formulas which do not change the old concepts and stands. Even worse, the Israeli side is trying to make the Israeli presence in the occupied Arab territory legitimate and permanent and to deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

His excellency the foreign minister presented all the circumstances the the course taken by the discussions, as well as the obstacles which the Israeli side placed in the way of all the provisions and of all that the two sides had agreed upon. These matters were agreed upon as a basis for the Political Committee's agenda. The foreign minister also discussed the Israeli side's attempts to dissociate itself from all the points which had been agreed upon; the Israeli side's attempts to change the priority precedence of the principles which govern the topics placed on the agenda, and its attempts to twisst the concepts of the Palestinian issue in vaor of making permanent the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a way which would ultimately constitute an attempt to create indecisiveness [at-tamii'] in the labyrinth of procedural matters.

His exellency the foreign minister submitted the contents of the provocative statements which were inflated by the Israeli leaders so that these statements would become insurmountable obstacles placed in the way of promoting peace.

His exellency the president discussed all the aspects of the situation with the conferees. It was realized that the Israeli stands pushed the peaceful efforts toward an impasse. It was also realized that Egypt--out of its Arab responsibility and in view of its insistence on establishing peace based on justice--cannot assume the responsibility of going along with Israel while Israel is placing obstacles in the way of peace, and that Egypt believes that it is imperative that a clear-cut, sound and frank beginning be initiated which would produce the results awaited by the peoples of the area and the peoples of the world: ending the conflict and establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace for all the parties.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC200942Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0932 GMT 20 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 January--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in Cairo from Israel before noon today. He is accompanied by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Alfred Atherton, official spokesman Hodding Carter and Harold Saunders. Cyrus Vance was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, officials of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts and U.S. Embassy staff.

Immediately on his arrival, Vance went to President Anwar as-Sadat's resthouse in Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah to hold talks with the president in the light of the recent developments which led to the halting of the discussions of the Political Committee in Jerusalem and the return of the Egyptian delegation. The U.S. secretary of state made no statements to the press on his arrival.

Begins Talks With As-Sadat

NC201055Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 January--At 1140 this morning private talks began between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. After the private talks, discussions are expected to be held between the Egyptian and American sides.

Attending on the Egyptian side will be Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mamduh Salim, head of the president's office Hassan Kamil, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Gahli. The American side will be represented by Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Alfred Atherton, State Department press spokesman Hodding Carter, Director of Intelligence and Research in the State Department Harold Saunders, National Security Council member William Quandt, and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts.

U.S. sources have told MENA that Vance is carrying some proposals, that these sources are optimistic, and that they hope that discussions between President as-Sadat and Mr Vance will be fruitful and will lead to the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli meetings.

Private Talks Conclude

NC201208Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1159 GMT 20 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 January--The private talks between President as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance ended at 1315 this afternoon. President as-Sadat and Vance then moved to another hall where they joined an expanded meeting attended by members of the Egyptian and American sides.

MENA: U.S. SOURCE SAYS TALKS TO BE RESUMED

NC201108Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1058 GMT 20 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 January--An American source has told MENA that the meetings of the Egyptian-Israeli Political and Military committees will be resumed shortly.

The source, however, could not specify when and where these meetings will be resumed because this is what is being discussed now between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The source added that Vance will leave Cairo for Ankara this afternoon and that the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Alfred Atherton, will remain in the area to be in touch with Egypt and Israel.

PAPERS COMMENT ON AS-SADAT DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

LD200215Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2330 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 January--In tomorrow's issues Cairo papers highlight the draft declaration of principles which Egypt submitted at the Jerusalem talks, which Israel rejected in an attempt to bargain over it, and which led to the failure of the Political Committee talks. The papers print in banner headlines the main points of the declaration which stress Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza as well as on the right to self-determination for the Palestinians.

The papers also give prominence to reports of the intensive consultations and meeting which President as-Sadat is holding with senior officials in order to evaluate the situation. The papers also highlight the news of the important speech which President Anwar as-Sadat will deliver on Saturday at the People's Assembly on the latest developments.

The papers also report on the intensive activities of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance prior to his arrival in Cairo tomorrow to meet with President Anwar as-Sadat and on the positive reaction in world capitals to President as-Sadat's decision to suspend the Jerusalem talks.

The Cairo press comments center on developments of the Middle East situation in light of President Anwar as-Sadat's decision to call off the Political Committee talks and to recall the Egyptian delegation to Cairo.

In its commentary AL-AHRAM refutes the Israeli allegations today that Egypt's decision to withdraw its delegation was only a maneuver to conceal the pressure to which Egypt is being subjected in the Arab world and that President as-Sadat had been intending to take such a step even before the foreign minister's departure to Jerusalem.

AL-AHRAM says that the Israelis can say anything they like in their allegations but the line dividing falsehoods and facts is evident in the long series of talks and meetings, of which the Political Committee meetings in Jerusalem was not the first. The Military Committee debates in Cairo and the Ismailia talks have been landmarks and signs which revealed that Israel's concept of peace is not the concept of just peace.

The paper says that Israel has rejected all Egyptian peace proposals and tried to interpret the UN and Security Council resolutions the way it likes; it also wanted to give its occupation of Arab territories in Sinai, the West Bank, and Gaza an international legitimacy under the guise of peace.

AL-AHRAM says that when Begin was surprised by the historical peace initiative he tried to appear before world opinion as a statesman striving to achieve peace for his people, but in the end he could only show his true color and the Israeli leadership showed its people and the people of the whole world what it is really like.

Commenting on the same subject, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the president's decision has thwarted the maneuvers of the Israelis who try to weaken [tamyi'] the situation and disturb the atmosphere of talks in the hope of gaining more time which the Israelis would exploit to further strengthen their foothold in the occupied Arab territories.

By such behavior, the paper adds, the Israelis have proved that they do not understand the significance of the peace initiative and that they do not desire just peace, but that they want to impose capitulation on the Arabs and turn the Arab homeland into a living area for Israel.

This Israeli attitude, the paper says, places a specific responsibility on the whole world and particularly on the powers that back Israel and provide it with means of support in order to prevent the last chance of peace from being lost on the rock of Israeli expansionist ambitions.

In an article entitled "The Next Step," AL-JUMHURIYAH says that President as-Sadat's decision has caused deep repercussions in various political circles.

AL-AKHBAR says that the question which is now being asked by everyone is what comes after the suspension of the Jerusalem talks and is this the end of the journey? Could it be that the peace initiative has failed? What is the next step, and what are the possibilities for the future?

Continuing, AL-AKHBAR says: We cannot say that this is the end of the journey or that the peace initiative has failed. There is an international interest in the cause of peace which is being taken up by President Carter with Cairo and Jerusalem and supported by sustained and serious efforts by the U.S. secretary of state.

The paper says that although it is not possible to define the next step, there will be no going back to Jerusalem unless the reasons that necessitated the withdrawal of our delegation to the Jerusalem negotiations are removed.

The paper affirms that if Egypt goes back to the Jerusalem talks it will not return to compromise or partial solutions or to an interim situation. It will go back on the basis of the clear principles which the president declared in the peace initiative. The creation of endless problems regarding what they call settlements and [illegible indistinct] in Judaea and Samaria are futile illusions that only lead to wasting time and effort.

Concluding its comment, AL-AKHBAR says: This is Egypt's stand and this is the basis of its next step as it sees it. The whole matter now depends on the efforts now being exerted between the Americans and the Israelis. We and the whole world are waiting for the results in the coming 24 hours. President as-Sadat declared the peace initiative from a position of strength and tomorrow he will declare Egypt's next step from a position of strength.

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT MCNAMARA ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC1816085Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jan 78 NC

[Excerpt] The president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Robert McNamara, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a weeklong visit during which he will have talks with Egyptian officials aimed at bolstering economic and technical cooperation between Egypt and the bank.

FIRE REPORTED IN INTERIOR MINISTRY BUILDING

JN191343Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the popular uprising of our Arab people in Egypt, fire today broke out in the Egyptian Interior Ministry building. This ministry is currently suppressing and terrorizing the Egyptian nationalists who oppose As-Sadat's capitulatory policy.

RADIO ON SOVIET ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA

NC1815247Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jan 78 NC

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "The Antipeace Policies in the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] It is certain that when it first chose the course of peace, Egypt knew that there would be forces in Israel which would consider that peace was not in their interest and would strive to impede all peace efforts by any means.

Egyptian diplomacy has managed to persuade various sides to follow the course of peace. There is no doubt that the aim which Egyptian diplomacy seeks to achieve requires unity of Arab efforts and the support of the forces which claim that they are concerned about world peace and are working for it. However, what is going on in the Middle East and surrounding areas is astonishing and is condemned. It is understandable that the forces of aggression and expansion in Israel should seek to impede the peace efforts in order to reap the fruits of their aggression; but that the policy of the Soviet Union and its allies in the area should continue to oppose the current peace efforts without any logical justification, except for the lies which the Soviets have been accustomed to fabricating and spreading in the Area area, is both difficult to understand and to accept.

The Soviet Union and its allies continue to claim that Egypt is seeking a separate solution. They believe such a claim will justify their actions which are against peace and against Egypt. It is certain that proof of the falseness of the Soviet claims will reveal the reality of the Soviet motives in being antagonistic toward Egypt. The matter is not one of a separate agreement or of Arab national interests, as the Soviets claim. The current Soviet attitude is based on its policy of persistently attempting to regain its lost influence in the area. This influence was aimed at serving Soviet international strategy regardless of the Egyptian people's interests.

The fact that the motives of Soviet policy in the Middle East are far from serving the interests of nations in the area is made clear by the role the Soviet Union is playing in the Horn of Africa. It is no secret that the Soviets consider the Horn of Africa the back door through which they want to restore their influence in Egypt in particular and in the Middle East in general. It is certain that the next few days with their numerous developments will show even more clearly the anti-Egyptian attitude of the Soviets.

SOLIDARITY RALLY HELD FOR EGYPTIAN PEOPLE IN BAGHDAD

JN191900Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 19 January--The Iraqi masses today expressed their solidarity with the Egyptian Arab people. More than 50,000 demonstrators gathered in the People's International Stadium in a solidarity rally on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Egyptian people's uprising [18, 19 January 1977 riots] against the capitulatory course taken by the Egyptian ruler. The masses, representing popular and trade union organizations in Iraq, denounced and expressed their indignation at As-Sadat's treasonable and dictatorial practices and called for support for the Egyptian Arab people in their struggle to overthrow the present Egyptian regime.

Addressing the rally, Na'im Haddad, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, reviewed the strategic objectives of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme in the Arab area. He said: The visit of traitor As-Sadat to occupied Palestine and the opening of the doors of Arab Egypt to the Zionists were not a surprise to the revolutionary and progressive forces, who know the truth about the As-Sadat regime and its suspicious contacts with imperialism. This regime has now assumed a leading role in implementing the capitulatory course and has sunk in the morass of treason.

Haddad affirmed that the real guarantee for peace, security and stability in the Arab area can only come about through the victory of the Arab masses' will, the liberation of their land, the restoration of their usurped rights, the liquidation of the Zionist base of aggression and the blocking of the way to U.S. imperialist intervention.

Haddad said that the Zionist entity, thanks to the mammoth U.S. military and economic aid extended to it, will not give up an inch of land under any circumstances or for any reason, contrary to what the advocates of a settlement and capitulation are expecting.

Haddad said: The masses who applauded Nixon during his visit to Cairo, expecting him to offer them bread and honey on a gold platter as a result of the misleading propaganda of As-Sadat's information departments, are the same masses who rushed out in tens of thousands, storming security barriers from Alexandria to Aswan to express their indignation with the regime and its policy, which is far from the interests of the masses.

Haddad added: We declare our absolute and unlimited solidarity with the masses of our Arab people in Egypt. We have great confidence that the struggle of the Arab people of Egypt will be crowned with success.

IRAQI TV SCREENS SYMPOSIUM BY EGYPTIAN PROGRESSIVES

JN200859Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 20 January--A number of Egyptian progressives have emphasized that the open-door policy toward the West and imperialism followed by As-Sadat's regime has not achieved anything other than a 40 percent rate of inflation. In a television symposium shown by Baghdad television last night, these progressives said that the Egyptian Government's debts to the West total more than $12 billion. National development growth has also been at its lowest level in many years. These progressives also said that 205 martyrs fell in the uprising last year and a large number of people were injured.

TALKS HELD IN BAGHDAD WITH ERITREAN DELEGATION

JN192041Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Text] A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party under Comrade Tariq 'Aziz, member of the National Command of the party, held talks today with a delegation representing the Revolutionary Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], under Ahmad Nasir, the council's chairman.

The talks dealt with the situation in the Eritrean arena as well as bilateral relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the ELF. During the talks, Comrade Tariq 'Aziz stressed the importance of unity among the Eritrean fighting factions and expressed Iraq's constant readiness to support the Eirtrean revolution.

On the side of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the talks were attended by Comrade 'Abd al-Husayn Muslim, chief of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, and Abu 'Ala', member of the office. On the side of the Eritrean revolution, the talks were attended by Abdallah Sulayman, chief of the foreign relations bureau, and Muhammad Umar Yahya, chief of the ELF bureau in Baghdad.

ENVOYS TO ARAB COUNTRIES HOLD CONFERENCE IN BAGHDAD

JN191338Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 January--Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, met here today with heads of the Iraqi diplomatic missions accredited to Arab capitals. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali.

Dr Hammadi today opened the conference of Iraqi ambassadors accredited to Arab countries. The conference will be followed by other conferences which will be held for the heads of Iraqi diplomatic missions to developing, socialist and Western countries. These conferences are aimed at following up and evaluating Iraq's relations with other states.

The ambassadors are expected to meet with members of the political leadership and the ministers later today.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE LEAVES AMMAN

JN191229Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre today left Amman at the end of his 3-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with King Husayn and high-ranking officials on recent developments in the Arab issue and Jordan's attitude on these developments. They also discussed the situation in the Horn of Africa.

The Somali president was seen off at Amman airport by King Husayn. The president was accorded an official sendoff by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, ministers, and high-ranking civilian and military officials.

AR-RA'Y EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON ISRAELI INTRANSIGENCE

JN200836Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Jan 78 pp 1, 10 JN

[Editorial: "The Last Premise"]

[Text] Despite his claim that Israel wants peace with all its neighbors and has the desire to continue peace negotiations with Egypt, Menahem Begin has again pushed the peace process into a deadlock through his hardline statements, which are in harmony with the Zionist expansionist strategy in the Arab world.

During the joint press conference held with the U.S. secretary of state, and during his meeting with the delegation of the French United Jewish Appeal, Menahem Begin reiterated his hardline stands which led to the failure of the peace talks. Begin declared Israel's insistence on keeping settlements in Sinai and retaining occupied Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Begin's distorted reasoning is meant to achieve two things: first, to force the Egyptian president not to retreat from his stand on concessions, despite the U.S. intervention which left the door open for negotiations through the Military Committee, and second, to curb the U.S. activity regarding the labyrinths of the area's crisis, so that Washington might not intrude on Israel's expansionist ambitions, and to block the way to any U.S. attempt to apply pressure on Israel.

It seems that Begin, who has closed all the doors to President as-Sadat's initiative and the U.S. efforts, efforts which have not gone beyond reassuring one side and giving promises to the other, has also, like President as-Sadat, tried to create the opportunity to test the U.S. administration within 3 days so as to decide whether it is possible to continue the talks according to Israel's impossible terms. Egypt is waiting for the United States to perform its role and to find out the extent of the U.S. commitement to pressure Israel. Consequently, President as-Sadat will appear before the People's Assembly to brief it on the outcome of his initiative.

Israel, in turn, expects the United States to pressure the Egyptian president to bring him closer to Begin's impossible terms, and thus accept the policy of fait accompli. Begin has summoned his cabinet to meet on Sunday to discuss the question after the Egyptian and U.S. stands become clear.

Regardless of how hard we try to deceive ourselves by pinning hopes on the talks for peace, Begin has outlined for us the terms of capitulation. We either have to acquiesce to these terms as Arabs from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf or confront the force which Israel is hinting at to compel us to accept the policy of fait accompli.

At any rate, the area is facing the latter premise, namely, that the Arabs should talk to Israel in the language it understands--the language which Israel has been speaking throughout the world which it can use better than other languages, including the language of civilized dialog among peoples.

AD-DUSTUR ON FAILURE OF EGYPT-ISRAEL POLITICAL TALKS

JN2008387 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Jan 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial: "To All the Arabs"]

[Excerpts] President as-Sadat is scheduled to meet today with Cyrus Vance when he makes a stopover in Cairo on his way back to Washington. Tomorrow evening President as-Sadat is also scheduled to address the People's Assembly, which has been summoned to an emergency session. It is clear that President as-Sadat's meeting with Secretary Vance and the address he will make to the People's Assembly will deal with the failure which led to the withdrawal of the Egyptian delegation from the Political Committee talks in Jerusalem as a result of Israel's insistence not to move 1 inch from its obstinate stand.

Although no one can predict what President as-Sadat will tell Secretary Vance or what he will say to the representatives of the Egyptian people, it is no longer a secret to anyone that the outcome of the Political Committee talks has confirmed the theory that what cannot be settled on the summit level cannot be settled on a lower level. This is what has actually taken place: Begin has put the Ismailia summit held between him and President as-Sadat on Christmas Day into a deadlock because of his hardline policy and obstinacy. The Political Committee talks have reached a deadlock despite the participation of Secretary Vance. Furthermore, the progress of the Military Committee is still stumbling. After all this, a new possibility has arisen--the possibility of a summit. Such a summit would be a tripartrite summit among President as-Sadat, President Carter and Begin.

Because of all this, we must say that what has happened thus far should shake the Arab mind, conscience and dignity, and bring the Arabs back to realization of the fundamental fact for which there is no alternative--that their intrustic power alone is the essential factor in ending Israel's obstinacy and in laying down the foundations of a just peace in our area.

Yes, what has happened should put a final end to the estrangement currently existing between Egypt and several other Arab states. There should be no room for rejoicing at the misfortunes of others because Israeli arrogance has hit hard and indiscriminately all Arabs, not just President as-Sadat's initiative.

Furthermore, the "soft" U.S. stand is not only an unfair reaction to the Egyptian bet on U.S. friendship as the winning card, but is also an indicator suggesting that the "Arab reality" remains an essential element in formulating the stands of the United States and other countries toward our cause. It seems that Washington does not see in current "Arab reality" anything warranting going further than it already has.

Therefore, the Arabs' only option now is to return to the state of "cohesion and solidarity." The Arabs have only their "intrinsic power" to depend on, even if it means many sacrifices and much sweat to build this power. All Arabs should come to the support of Egypt. On its part, Egypt should reconstruct the bridges with all the Arab brethren so that the Arab march can proceed on the long and difficult road for which there is not another alternative if we truly want to regain our usurped rights and insure peace and security for our area and generations.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON SUSPENSION OF JERUSALEM TALKS

JN191521Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Text] The newspaper TISHRIN says today: Once again President Anwar as-Sadat is trying to take historic steps that the world will speak about. The first time, he tried to please the United States, Israel and all those who sympathize with Israel. His visit to Jerusalem caused a big uproar and was applauded by the Zionist and imperialist information media. This time his threatrical step is designed to deceive the heroic Egyptian people, who are celebrating the anniversary of their glorious uprising against the regime, which has capitulated to the enemy and against the policy of foregoing national economic, social and political achievements. His theatrical step is also designed to deceive the Arab masses in every Arab country.

This time President as-Sadat is trying to show that he can make decisions and take a tough stand in the bilateral talks which are taking place with Israel under U.S. auspices. President as-Sadat issued instructions to Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, the head of the delegation to the meetings of the Political Committee in Jerusalem, to return to Cairo immediately. In an attempt to give a political connotation to As-Sadat's instructions, the Egytpian minister of information and culture said in a long statement that the Israeli stands are aimed at weakening [tamiyi'] the situation and presenting partial solutions which cannot lead to the establishment of a durable, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

It should be pointed out that from the outset the differences in the Jerusalem talks have always been about the Israeli settlements in Egyptian territory and Israel's determination to maintain these settlements and protect them, not about the durable, just and comprehensive peace, as President as-Sadat and his information media are trying to make the people believe. Even this historic step, by which President as-Sadat wanted to please the Egyptian people and the Arab masses was shortlived and completely useless. No sooner had the news of this step been announced to the people than it was followed by another report saying that the president, who recalled his foreign minister from the Political Committee, had agreed to send his war minister to the Military Committee sitting in Cairo, out of gratitude to U.S. President Carter, who contacted him by phone.

How can As-Sadat explain his withdrawal from the political talks and his continuation of the military talks with Israel? The new theatrical move deceives no one. As-Sadat's regime, which has capitulated to the United States and Israel, is no longer able to move freely and has lost the power to make decisions. While the Egyptian information minister's statement tried to imply that As-Sadat's initiative has exposed Israel's stands and that this in itself is a great achievement, Arabs everywhere know that there is nothing new to discover about Israel. The nature of the racist Zionist entity and its ambitions are well known. Its stands toward the basic principles of peace are too well known to need a humiliating, capitulatory adventure to discover them.

Whether or not the As-Sadat regime continues the political or military talks with Israel and whether or not As-Sadat submits a theatrical resignation, this will not change the fact that As-Sadat's capitulatory course has failed, just as the Baghdad pact failed in the Arab homeland. All the excuses which the As-Sadat regime has given for its surrender and submission to the United States and Israel have petered out, while the developments and the confessions of the As-Sadat regime have confirmed that all that Syria and the parties to the pan-Arab front of steadfastness and confrontation have said is true and factual.

RALLIES HELD TO PROTEST AGAINST AS-SADAT REGIME

Rally in Latakia

JN181535Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] Over 150,000 citizens of the Province of Latakia today participated in the biggest popular procession ever witnessed by the city of Latakia, the gem of the Syrian coast, in solidarity with our Egyptian Arab people's brave struggle against the capitualtory traitorous As-Sadat regime. In this mammoth national procession, the Latakia masses voiced their strongindignation against the defeatist line pursued by the head of the Egyptian regime and the treasonable steps he has taken in surrendering and bowing further to the leaders of the Zionist enemy.

The SANA correspondent says that despite the heavy rainfall and stormy weather, the marchers began their procession at 0930 today from outside the Salah ad-Din barracks on 'Umar ibn al-Khattab. The procession then proceeded through the streets of the city and gathered in a rally outside the officers club in Martyrs Square. The procession was led by several comrade mebers of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, members of the People's Assembly, a number of ministers, the comrade secretary and members of the Latakia party branch and the Tishrin University party branch, members of the Latakia branch of the Progressive National Front, the governor of Latakia, the commissioner of police, senior government officials in the province and Moslem and Christian clergymen. The masses raised thousands of placards supporting the stands of the Syrian Arab region and condemning the capitulatory traitorous visit of As-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem.

The speech of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was delivered by Comrade Fahmi al-Yusifi, member of the party Regional Command. He said: While we here in Latakia today denounce capitualtion and call for the continuation of the struggle to liberate our occupied territory, we also declare our complete solidarity with our steadfast people in Arab Egypt and our appreciation of this people, who have sacrificed and struggled with us on the path of liberation and share with us the burden of the struggle and the responsibilities in preparation for the day of victory.

Our Egyptian Arab people, with whom we are affirming our solidarity today, in their tribulation, are the ones who, it is hoped, will put an end to As-Sadat's occupation forces. We have the support of our brothers in Arab Egypt as well as of all the free men of the world who realize the dimensions of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the Arab homeland and the national liberation movement in the countries of the Third World. They realize that the battle for freedom in the world is indivisible.

O Heroic sons of Latakia, ye men who fought the invaders and made sacrifices in our people's battles to obtain their rights and liberate their land, O brave sons of our people in Syria of Al-Asad, in your name and in the name of your party--the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--we stand by our brothers in Egypt. We will continue to raise the Arab banner and prove to the forces conspiring against the Arabism of Egypt that the will of the Arab people is stronger, that no conspirator can obliterate the Arabism of Egypt and that no power in the world can isolate Egypt from its Arab nation, despite the many campaigns of suppression and arrests against citizens in Egypt and despite the consolidated efforts of the imperialist forces to mislead the citizens in Egypt. The flag raised by the Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad and supported by the brave men of Syria is the national flag supported by the Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf.

Rally in Damascus

JN192057Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the popular uprising which our Arab people in Egypt staged on 18 and 19 January 1977, the Damascus branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party held a speech rally this evening at the premises of the General Federation of Trade Unions in solidarity with our Arab people in Egypt and their brave struggle against the As-Sadat regime and its capitulatory course.

The rally was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, assistant regional secretary; a number of comrade members of the National and Regional commands of the party; the members of the central command of the national progressive front; and a number of ministers.

Addressing the rally on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Comrade Yusuf al-As'ad, member of the party Regional Command, said: As-Sadat, who has reneged on the 23 July Revolution and its achievements and on the October war victories and sacrifices, began to show signs of treason when he unilaterally agreed to the cease-fire during the October war.

After enumerating As-Sadat's capitualtory steps, Comrade al-As'ad said: As-Sadat began to put Egypt on a non-Arab course and to humilitae its people by starving, terrorizing and suppressing them. The Egyptian people rose up on 18 and 19 January 1977, rejecting this desertion from the pan-Arab, socialist line.

Comrade al-As'ad said: The Syrian Arab republic under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad has exerted great efforts so that the Arab nation's resources may continue to work through a pan-Arab perspective of our struggle with the enemy. However, As-Sadat has remained insistent on implementing the Zionist-imperialist design till the end.

Comrade al-As'ad said: As-Sadat has tried to exploit the October war and the neroism of the October soldiers in order to go the enemy and negotiate with the enemy leaders. Comrade al-As'ad added: The history of nations has not recorded that a ruler has gone to his enemy asking him not to remain an enemy, particularly if this enemy is a usurper who is occupying the land and the holy places.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES YAR FOREIGN MINISTER AL-ASNAJ

JN191955Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Jan 78 JN

[Text] At 1900 today President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, who handed him a letter from Lt Col Ahmad al-Ghashmi, chairman of the YAR Command Council. During the meeting, which was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, discussion centered on the current situation in the Arab area.

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADORS

JN151429Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Jan 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 15 January--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received Bashir al-Qutub, Syrian ambassador-designate to the Republic of Turkey, and Hassan Hassun, Syrian ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic.

LIBYA

JANA COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM TALKS

LD191532Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Text] JANA's political editor has commented on the withdrawal of the Egyptian Government from the ministerial Political Committee talks with Israel. He says:

As-Sadat's decision to recall his foreign minister from occupied Jerusalem and to delegate his minister of information personally to read a lengthy statement on the reasons for this decision means in our view that As-Sadat has decided to take three specific stands.

First: To get himself in line with what he declared in his lengthy interview with OCTOBER Magazine, especially the final passage in which he said, quote: "A declaration is suppoed to be issued asserting two principles: complete withdrawal from the occupied territories and a settlement of the Palestinian question from all aspects. I declare now that I have no hope whatsoever that this declaration will be issued. This is why we will take another stand." At this point this other stand can only be a return to the pan-Arab revolutionary stand embodied in the Khartoum (?resolutions) aimed at the liberation of all Palestine and the restoration of all the occupied territories.

Second: To continue with the trickery and deception and to go on blackmailing America and the Jews to give him something that may save some of his embarrassment on the one hand. On the other hand, he is to pretend to resign according to the scenario which we previously exposed a number of times, which can be summed up as follows: As-Sadat announces his resignation at the People's Assembly, the assembly then rises as one man and renews its confidence in As-Sadat and grants him extensive powers exceeding his present--basically unlimited--powers and delegates him to accept any solution; the organized demonstrations then come out for the masses to add their voices to the voice of the representatives of the Egyptian people. In this event the People's Assembly and those deceived demonstrators will, with As-Sadat, shoulder the burden of treachery, capitulation and negligence to the land and honor. There will be no end to capitulation to the enemy especially after As-Sadat himself has explained the character of the Jews. This appears to be the most likely possibility, almost agreed on by all the assessments of political observers and world information media, especially after As-Sadat received what resembled orders from President Carter in a telephone conversation yesterday. Following this conversation, the Egyptian Government declared that the Joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee is to continue its work in Cairo next Saturday and that the Political Committee may be reconvened if Israel shows some flexibility.

Third: It is possible that President as-Sadat actually intends to submit his resignation at the meeting of the People's Assembly which he announced is to be held next Saturday and that he will insist on resigning. Moreover, it has been said that he has nominated his successor, who may be the minister of war, Maj Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamsi, if the American pressures in this direction succeed. Otherwise his successor may be Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the National Progressive Grouping Party, if As-Sadat decides to take vengeance against America, which led him to this stage of capitulation and surrender without realizing any gain for him, however simple, and without exercising any pressure on Israel.

JANA's political editor goes on to say: It is no longer a secret that As-Sadat has begun to express openly to those close to him his feelings of bitterness at America's letting him down and to hold the United States responsible for involving him in a chain of retreats he has been taking since he succeeded the late Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and for breaking all its open and secret promises to him.

The JANA political editor concludes his comment by saying: If this possibility comes true and As-Sadat actually insists on resigning and on finally leaving political life and ends by obtaining the Nobel Peace Prize, As-Sadat in this event will be true to himself and to the people and will fulfill the pledge he has made many times, the latest being in his interview with OCTOBER magazine, when he said, quote: If I were to fail I should give my place to someone else, who would have to complete this mission or who might have another view or another method.

AL-QADHDHAFI OFFERS EGYPT 'HUNDREDS OF TANKS'

LD191546Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, supreme commander of the armed forces, this morning paid a visit to the Military College. He discussed the affairs of the college and important military topics with the officers and students. During the visit Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stated that hundreds of tanks would be placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Army if it decided to liberate the occupied Arab territories to preserve the honor of the Arab nation and to implement the resolutions and the principles of the United Nations which protect the right of people in fighting for their national and patriotic sovereignty.

It should be mentioned that As-Sadat is about to complete an old plan to liberate the occupied land with armed forces, for he had stated at a closed meeting of the Palestine National Council held in Cairo from 12 to 21 March 1977 that he asked for an opportunity to continue to deceive the Americans and the Israelis until:

1. He receives the weapons contracted with Britain and France which are to be paid for by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Emirate;

2. He completes the tunnel being cut under the Suez Canal, which he said will enable him to push hundreds of tanks to the east under the canal;

3. He provides the necessary air cover for these tanks by receiving the aircraft under contract from France that are to be paid for by Saudi Arabia and some other Arab countries.

As-Sadat also explained to the Palestine National Council that he is maintaining 700,000 soldiers under arms despite his pretense of disbanding most of the Egyptian Army so that America does not cut off economic aid to Egypt.

In light of the recent developments a question will remain unanswered about As-Sadat's recent visit to the occupied territory until he himself answers it: Is As-Sadat still continuing to work for the implementation of his initial plan about which he spoke to the Palestinian leaders in Cairo, or is he going to go back on it?

AL-USBU' AS-SIYASI WARNS OF AS-SADAT PLOT AGAINST LIBYA

LD1814l4Y Tripoli AL-USBU' AS-SIYASI in Arabic 13 Jan 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Yet Another Conspiracy Against the Libyan People"]

[Excerpts] As-Sadat has visited Sudan and renewed his conspiratorial alliance with his lackey, Numayri; he has renewed his conspiracy against the Libyan people. During his meeting with Numayri the Egyptian ruler was joined by the defeated Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, Egyptian war minister. They alleged that a Libyan-Soviet plot is being hatched against Sudan as an excuse for a new aggression which the Egyptian ruler is planning against the Jamahiriyah.

Indeed, the conspiratorial plans of the spy ruling Egypt have taken a serious turn, and for this reason the Egyptian information media have begun beating the drums of aggression against the Libyan people. Through his behavior As-Sadat has proved that he is a dog that likes nothing more than a leash. He is never tired of kowtowing to 'Ezer Weizman, the Zionist war minister, who spent his life killing Egyptians and who is now devoting all his time to humiliating As-Sadat personally. Yesterday Weizman told As-Sadat that Israel will not evacuate its settlements in Sinai and that it will keep its forces there in order to defend them. And since As-Sadat is such a sick person who worships his oppressor, we are ready to throttle him and slap him in order to make him wake up and realize his real status.

This spy is like a named man who boasts about his rear. He is not ashamed to claim that he is working to protect Sudan against an alleged Libyan-Soviet plot at a time when his land is occupied and his people are humiliated, and he unashamedly kneels before the Zionists who have so often beaten him and humiliated him.

We address ourselves to the Egyptian people and army in order to warn them of the deadly abyss to which this Zionist spy is dragging them. After having robbed them of their freedom and dignity and surrendered their land, he is today involving them in an aggressive plot against a brotherly people, a plot whose consequences would be very bleak for the Egyptians.

We call on the sons of the Egyptian people to save themselves from this domineering ruler who is leading them like sheep to slaughter.

Once again we say that any aggressive move by this man who is dominating Egypt will be met by strong response from us. We will make him understand who the Libyan people are and how they respond to plotters and aggressors. If As-Sadat is serious in his talk about the alleged Libyan-Soviet plan against Sudan, let him try and make a move and then we will give him our practical answer.

The Egyptian ruler whose fingers we burned when he launched his adventure against us we will burn personally, should he try another adventure, for it appears that he is prepared to be taught the same lesson twice.

Finally, if there is no other way of making him understand that slapping his face, we are ready to deal him further blows.

And if there is any shame and reason left in him, he must leave Cairo for any other part of the world--as American agents like him do--so as to spend the rest of his life with those who are like him and live on the millions that he smuggled abroad at the expense of the Egyptian people's livelihood. Let him escape with whatever years remain to him before he plunges the Egyptian people into a dark, bottomless ocean.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN POLITICAL TALKS

Pessimism on Resumption

TA191515Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Jan 78 TA

[Text] According to an assessment in Jerusalem, it will not be possible to resume deliberations of the Political Committee. It is reported by our political correspondent Shalom Qital. This assessment holds that As-Sadat's move is based on three causes: First, As-Sadat hoped that he would get total and immediate consideration from Israel, meaning a total withdrawal from all territories and self-determination for the Palestinians; second is Egypt's contention that the Israeli communications media were painting a defamatory picture of Egypt in the eyes of the Arab world and presenting it as submissive to Israel's demands; and the third reason is As-Sadat's disappointment with the fact that the Americans have not applied strong pressure on Israel.

Our political correspondent says that yesterday evening four of the six clauses in the declaration of principles between Israel and Egypt had been formulated. There was a small distance with respect to the two other clauses, but this could have been bridged within a few hours. However, As-Sadat decided on his move without asking the Egyptian delegation in Jerusalem if there had been any progress. The decision came about as a result of an accumulation of other factors.

Our political correspondent also says that changes for success in the negotiations would have been greater, according to assessments in Jerusalem, had Egypt opted in advance for a separate agreement and not asked for the participation of other Arab parties.

Begin-Vance Press Conference

TA191738Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held a lengthy meeting this afternoon.

The prime minister said the Israeli Government hopes the secretary of state's mission to Cairo will be successful. Vance will leave tomorrow to meet with Egyptian President as-Sadat. In answer to a correspondent's question, the prime minister said that in its weekly meeting the cabinet would decide whether or not to continue the Israeli delegation's participation in the Military Committee. This will take place after it receives a report on the results of Vance's talks with As-Sadat.

The prime minister said that it transpired from the talks of the Political Committee that there had been a great deal of progress on most clauses but that a few issues still had to be discussed. The prime minister refused to elaborate on which issues there already had been agreement.

The prime minister stressed that the framework of two committees--one a Political Committee and the other, military--was very logical, and, therefore, in his opinion, if the talks should be renewed, then both should be renewed.

The prime minister emphasized Israel's desire to renew the talks if Egypt adopts a decision to this effect. The prime minister repeated his statement as forwarded to the Egyptian president that the settlements in the Rafah salient could not be uprooted and no government in Israel could make such a decision. In answer to a question, the prime minister stressed that the Egyptian president knew on which issues national consensus in Israel existed prior to his arrival in Jerusalem. The Egyptian president stated that Israel must withdraw from all conquered territories, that a Palestinian state should be established and that Jerusalem should be returned to the Arabs. He was told at the start that, with respect to these issues, Israel would not accede, and despite this he came to Jerusalem.

The U.S. secretary of state said that after meeting with the Egyptian president in Egypt tomorrow he would report to the prime minister from there. In answer to a question, Mr Vance said: I would not say that everything is now in As-Sadat's hands; first we have to hear what he has to say. After that we will know more. When Mr Vance was asked why the talks had stopped, he said that for the time being he did not know the reason.

Asked by our correspondent if the main problem in continuing the momentum lies in a difference in temperament of the two peoples between whom the United States is mediating, Mr Vance said that he does not believe this to be the case. We are simply dealing with very profound issues, he said, trying to find a way to bridge [the gap] between the two countries.

Mr Vance was asked if in his opinion the Egyptians would agree to proposals the United States was taking to Cairo. Mr Vance said that there are still differences of views and it would not be right to answer that question while we are still at the stage of unofficial talks.

The two speakers stressed that the talks had been good. Mr Begin added that the talks are very good. When Mr Vance was asked what was so good in the talks, he answered: We delved into the various issues, examined them thoroughly and had lengthy exchanges of views.

Carter Telephones Vance

TA192000Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Jan 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance spoke with U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the telephone from Jerusalem today. The conversation lasted 30 minutes.

Our correspondent Sara Frankel has learned that during the conversation the U.S. President expressed hope that Israel would refrain from making mistakes in the wake of the situation that has arisen in the past 24 hours.

MENA Reports Call

NC191816Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1806 GMT 19 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 January--Israel radio has reported that U.S. President Jimmy Carter today called his secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, who is now in Jerusalem.

The radio reported that during the conversation President Carter said he hoped Israel would refrain from making mistakes in the wake of the developments which have occurred in the past 24 hours.

Vance Leaves for Egypt

TA200917Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Jan 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left a short while ago for Cairo where he will meet with President as-Sadat. In a farewell speech at Ben-Gurion Airport, Mr Vance noted he now understood Israel's position better after the good talks he had had last night. He expressed hope that in today's talks with President as-Sadat a way will be found to resume the negotiations.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said he appreciated the great effort Mr Vance had invested in the discussions here. Mr Dayan said: We hope to hear good news from Mr Vance after he talks with President as-Sadat.

Mr Vance said in reply to a question that the rumor that President Carter had requested him to remain in the Middle East was wrong.

Egyptian Draft Declaration

NC191951Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1847 GMT 19 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 January--A MENA correspondent has obtained the text of the draft declaration of principles which the Egyptian delegation submitted to the Political Committee meeting in Jerusalem on 16 January.

The declaration of principles affirms the need for an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with Resolution No 242 as the basis for a just and durable peace in the area.

Moreover, the declaration concentrates on reaching a settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis of the right of self-determination through discussions in which Egypt, Jordan, Israel and representatives of the Palestinian people will take part.

The text of the draft of the declaration of principles follows:

The governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Israel are determined to continue to exert efforts to achieve an overall and peaceful settlement in the area. For the purpose of arriving at this settlement, they express their readiness to hold negotiations for concluding peace agreements on the basis of the complete application of all provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The two sides agree that the establishment of a just and lasting peace requires the achievement of the following:

1. Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, the Golan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in accordance with Resolution 242 and the principle of the inadmissability of the acquisition of territory as a result of war;

2. The necessity of guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area through measures to be agreed upon between the parties on the basis of reciprocal treatment;

3. Respect of the right of all states in the area to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence;

4. The achievement of a just settlement covering all aspects of the Palestine problem, on the basis of the right of self-determination, through talks with the participation of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and representatives of the Palestinian people;

5. The termination of all claims or states of belligerency and the establishment of peaceful relations among all states in the area through the conclusion of peace treaties in accordance with the UN Charter.

Arens Calls for Reassessment

TA191420Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Professor Moshe Arens, who is the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, has said that in the future it will be necessary to conduct bilateral negotiations with each Arab country on the issues concerning it. He was speaking with political correspondents in Tel Aviv.

In Professor Arens' opinion, there should be a reassessment of the Israeli position, and our proposals should be based on insuring and securing essential key positions. These positions are: insuring navigation in the Suez Canal and Israeli supervision of Sharm ash-Shaykh. At the same time it is necessary to continue to activate IDF bases as well as airfields in Sinai, the Egyptian Army must not enter the Mitla and Jiddi passes, and Israel's energy sources must be insured.

POST: Kamil Advised Break

TA200856Y Jerusalem POST in English 20 Jan 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] A thorough examination by American and Israeli officials of the minutes of yesterday's brief plenary session of the Israeli-Egyptian Political Committee revealed that Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil may after all have had a share in--and even prior knowledge of--President as-Sadat's decision to suspend the talks.

At the meeting, Kamil made a brief and not very clear reference to Prime Minister Begin's dinner speech of Tuesday night and its possible repercussions, by saying, "who knows, we may have another Tuesday evening by tonight." At the time nobody noted the significance of his statement.

This interpretation of Kamil's remark is also supported by the theory of some Egyptian sources that it could have been Kamil himself who, at one stage on Wednesday, suggested to As-Sadat or to one of his senior advisers in Cairo that it might be advisable to suspend the talks. This advice to Cairo could have been made without the knowledge of the other members of the Egyptian delegation.

Parties React to Recall

TA192014Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jan 78 TA

[Text] How did the political establishment of Israel react to the cessation of the talks yesterday evening? In an announcement on behalf of the Labor Party, it was said that progress in the negotiations depends on the parties' ability to concentrate on the main things and avoid unnecessary rhetoric. In the Labor Party's opinion, the verbal escalation of the past few days contributed to the cessation of the negotiations.

The MAPAM leadership maintains that the Egyptian president's decision to recall the Egyptian delegation was a hasty and damaging decision. At the same time, the Israeli Government has also made a series of mistakes--especially with respect to the new settlements, the ostentatious bulldozer activity and unnecessary declarations.

The Citizens Rights Movement also believes that the settlements across the green line contributed toward cessation of the talks, and one cannot place all the blame on As-Sadat's inflexibility.

The leader of HADASH, MK Me'ir Wilner, said the lesson to be learned from the failure of the talks is that peace cannot be achieved without a basic change in Israel's official position, without an agreement to withdraw to the 1967 lines and without recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

MK Ge'ula Cohen, one of the leaders of those opposing the prime minister within the Herut movement, said that the situation that has arisen encourages all those who have fought against the plan to continue in the struggle and to demand that the government not yield to pressure and not renew the deliberations of the Political Committee at this stage.

Peres Comments on Concessions

TA200741Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Jan 78 p 1 TA

[By DAVAR correspondent on party affairs]

[Text] "Had the Alinement been in power and been conducting the negotiations with Egypt, it would have made much more significant concessions on the West Bank and there would have been a balance between compromise in Sinai and the compromise on the West Bank," the chairman of the Labor Party, Shim'on Peres, said yesterday at a convention of immigrants from the United States and Canada in Tel Aviv.

Peres said that the Alinement would not have deluded either the public or itself that far-reaching concessions in Sinai would lead to there being no need for territorial concessions on the West Bank, as the cabinet of Israel did in its peace program. Peres also said that had the Alinement been conducting the negotiations, it would have made a great effort to bring in King Husayn so that As-Sadat would not be the only man discussing the future of the West Bank with Israel.

Press Views U.S. Role

TA200710Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jan 78 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] The possibility that Washington will become the central arena for the negotiations is discussed in a number of editorials.

DAVAR and OMER write that the United States should be brought around to a pro-Israel position and suggest that the Government of Israel concentrate its efforts and attention on Washington. We still hope today that U.S. diplomacy will manage to save something of the peace initiative we are so interested in, while striving for a decent compromise between the parties. At the same time we must not ignore the fact that the president of Egypt enjoys considerable support not only from the administration, but also from large segments of U.S. public opinion.

HA'AREZ believes the time is not yet ripe for a three-way summit meeting. Furthermore, the prime minister should keep in mind that after the summit there is no place to which to appeal the decisions that will be adopted at the summit. The paper takes exception to Begin's eagerness yesterday morning, when he expressed willingness to accept President Carter's invitation to meet in Washington with Anwar as-Sadat. Israel's prime minister had better not hasten to Washington. If As-Sadat is interested in resuming the talks with us, there is no need to involve the U.S. President in cautious preparation of the ground for resuming the direct contacts between Jerusalem and Cairo.

The Jerusalem POST says that if, following the dissension between Egypt and Israel, President as-Sadat's purpose is the recruitment of the United States in a campaign to impose a solution on Israel, then the peace effort will have been seriously ruptured.

NAZOFE calls on everyone to react to recent events with patience and restraint, but to stand firmly by principles. The initiative must not be left to the Egyptian president. Instead of defending ourselves against President as-Sadat's accusations, we had better explain persuasively to public opinion in the world, and especially in the United States, what price Israel is offering in return for a real peace treaty.

'AL HAMISHMAR says a maximum effort is needed now to save the talks. Naturally, we are unable to receive Egypt's ultimatum positions. Israel's contribution, however, must find expression in a declaration about the right of the Palestinian people to express their national entity in a Jordanian-Palestinian political framework, which is the lesson we should draw from what has occurred.

HAMODI'A writes that the government acted wisely when it delayed for further consideration the suggestion to continue at once the Military Committee discussions. Thus the government made President as-Sadat understand that is not for him exclusively to decide on the process of the talks. If the government agreed to attend the Military Committee, this would have been interpreted as offering the other cheek after President as-Sadat's slap in the face.

SHE'ARIM says all forces of the nation should be united and a policy begun of struggle for Israel's right to defensible borders and to prevent the danger of the formation of a Palestinian state. Almost the entire nation is united on this point and we must jointly struggle for our security and for our future.

NASHA STRANA thinks that if and when the discussions and the negotiations are resumed, Israel will have to demand that Israeli military installations remain intact. The installations will be a real guarantee that what is said today will not be changed tomorrow.

Begin 17 Jan Banquet Speech

TA200920Y Tel Aviv Government Press Office in English 18 Jan 78 TA

[Transcript of speech by Prime Minister Begin at banquet for Egyptian and U.S. delegations at Jerusalem Hilton Hotel on 17 January]

[Text] The Secretary of State of the United States, our gracious lady, Mrs Vance, His Excellency the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Our Own Excellency our Foreign Minister and our gracious lady, Mrs Dayan, my wife--no titles--my honoured guests, members of the American delegation; my honoured guests, members of the Egyptian delegation; my colleagues, members of the cabinet; my parliamentary colleagues, members of the Congress, of the House of Representatives; my parliamentary colleagues, members of the Knesset and President of the Supreme Court; His Honour the Mayor of Jerusalem, "Aharon Aharon Haviv"; (last but not least) the leader of the opposition; ladies and gentlemen.

I have decided tonight in the presence of three foreign ministers to disclose a state secret concerning the relations between Egypt and Israel. Before I do so I appeal to the press crew which is quite well represented tonight to report my statement as accurately as they can; every word counts; responsibility is great. Let us share it. Now I am going to divulge the secret.

Ladies and gentlemen, Egypt and Israel have differences of opinion, and with the knowledge of the existence of the differences we work hard to overcome the difficulties, reach an agreement and in God's good time sign peace treaties. Our dear and honoured guest, the foreign minister of Egypt, told us upon arrival on which circumstances peace cannot be established. I will not repeat his speech. I will only say that if I followed suit and used the negative term, then I would say on behalf of Israel that peace cannot be established should Israel restore or agree to restore the fragile, breakable, aggression-provoking and bloodshed-causing lines preceding the 5th of June 1967. And to this there is almost an absolute national concsensus in this country. For peace cannot be established with the redivision of Jerusalem, the capital city not only of the State of Israel but traditionally and culturally of the Jewish people since the days of King David. And why should it be redivisioned? London and Paris are one city, Moscow and Washington are one city, Cairo and Damascus are one city. Can anybody envisage barbed wire dividing this city? Just impossible, inconceivable. However, I prefer the positive relations to the negative and therefore I will say under what circumstances peace is reachable and will be established, and I will say only one sentence on this very important subject. Peace will be reached, established when we respect mutually our principles, and although we have the feeling of urgency, we also have patience. There will be peace.

Now ladies and gentlemen, permit me to dwell on the one thesis and to sing the praise of a great human concept given to us by one of the greatest minds ever born in humanity--Woodrow Wilson. The concept is of self-determination. Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the right to self-determination to the world, near the end of the First World War, and on the basis of that right a committee appointed by him concerning the Middle East reported to the effect. I quote: "It is just that Palestine should become a Jewish state." All nations subjugated, enslaved, oppressed, base their struggle for liberation on that concept of Woodrow Wilson. We too, because in those days every intelligent woman and men understood that the right of self-determination of the Jewish dispersed, persecuted, humiliated, ultimately physically destroyed Jewish people is returning to the land of their forefathers and re-establishing or reconstituting their own state.

Now may I say, ladies and gentlemen, that I sing the praise of self-determination in relation to the great Arab people.

I learnt from my master and teacher Ze'ev Jabotinsky to have deep respect for the great Arab people and to pay tribute to their invaluable contribution to human civilization, especially during the time when our own eagle, the Rambam, wrote his most important books in Arabic. Out of respect for the great Arab people we not only recognize, we rejoice in the expression of their right for self-determination. They have self-determination expressed in the existence of 21 sovereign Arab states, whereas they lived in the '20s--certainly earlier--in subjugation to foreign rules since the time of the Turkish rule and later under the British, under the French, under the Italians. We do not begrudge them that wonderful, perhaps unprecedented, use of the right to self-determination. In an area stretching from the Persian Gulf to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, 12 million square kilometres, 21 sovereign Arab states.

The Egyptian foreign minister is a young man, but the foreign secretary and I belong to the same generation--excuse me--and our generation, Mr Secretary, remembers that wonderful concept of self-determination was misused in the '30s. In the late '30s as the result of the misuse of that concept disaster was brought on Europe, upon the world, which extricated itself from their disaster almost miraculously. And therefore out of deep respect for the great Arab people and rejoicing and not begrudging their right of self-determination, may I state that never again (will) that concept be misused because we'll remember the '30s, the late '30s and the result of that misuse.

Mr Foreign Minister, when you go back home soon--and then come back soon, we would like your presence in Jerusalem ('Ezer [Weizman] likes his presence in Cairo from time to time)--convey to the president our respect and our friendship. You should know that the people of Israel, our democratic parliament which you saw today, in action, and the government have deep respect and friendship for your president, and appreciate his decision, his historic decision to come to Jerusalem. We of course received him as I promised in my letter to him, with respect and cordiality and he felt it. All members of the Egyptian delegation who followed and accompanied President as-Sadat will bear me out that the reception was respectful and cordial as befits that hospitality which both peoples inherited from our common father, old Abraham. So convey this message of respect, friendship and good will.

Mr Secretary, we meet quite often, either in Jerusalem or in Washington. May I express our gratitude to you and to Ambassador Lewis for your contribution to have an agreed-upon agenda for the two foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel. The French call an agenda "ordre de jour," which in English translation means the order of the day, but in order to have an agreed order of the day, we lost a night. We spoke on the phone with Sam [U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis] since 2:30 in the morning and little sleep we had that night but it was worthwhile. We thank you for the American contribution to that initial agreement which is very important, and please, Mr Secretary, convey to the great friend of Egypt and of Israel our thanks.

Now ladies and gentlemen, this is an evening of friendship, of understanding, of goodwill. May I say it is no secret that we have differences of opinion. We have, as any one of you who studies history [knows], we do know that all negotiations to establish peace and to sign peace treaties after war started from differences of opinion. Ultimately an agreement was reached and peace was established. So I do believe this is going to be the case with the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

Ladies and gentlemen, I raise my glass to peace between the great Arab people and the State of Israel, to cooperation between the great Egyptian people and the people of Israel, to the traditional lasting, everlasting friendship between the United States and the State of Israel--and with God's help we shall leave the blessings of peace to our children and children's children.

DPA: MILITARY DELEGATION WILL NOT GO TO CAIRO

NC1918011 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1735 GMT 19 Jan 78 NC

[Text] Jerusalem, 19 January--Sources of the Jerusalem government today affirmed that the Israeli delegation to the discussions of the Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee will not go to the Egyptian capital at this time.

The Israeli delegation to these discussions was scheduled to fly to Cairo today. The delegation was to be headed by Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. However, the breaking off of the Jerusalem talks in a dramatic way, which was ordered by President as-Sadat last night, has led to a change in plans.

Well-informed sources here have said that there is a possibility that Israel will make the resumption of the military talks in Cairo conditional on the resumption of the Political Committee negotiations

Despite these things, the final decision on this matter is not expected to be made before Sunday morning because the Israeli politicians are expected to conclude their deliberations on Sunday.

BURG WILL NOT OPPOSE ISRAEL-EGYPT JOURNALIST VISITS

TA191820Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jan 78 TA

[Text] Despite the recall of the Egyptian foreign minister, the Interior Ministry will not prevent mutual visits by journalists between Egypt and Israel. These remarks were made today by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg at a meeting of Tel Aviv district police. The ministers stressed that the exchange of information resulting from the travel of journalists between Israel and Egypt will only serve to increase understanding between the two peoples.

STRUCTURES BEING ERECTED IN RAFAH SALIENT

TA191815Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Jan 78 TA

[Text] In the past few days structures have been erected in five places in the Rafah salient on land prepared by the Jewish National Fund. Our correspondent Shemu'el Tal reports that these points lie along the road running from the settlement of Haruv toward the south. Large water tanks have been set up at these new locations, and the Jewish National Fund is preparing more ground. Parallel to this, contractors are busy fencing in the land that has been prepared.

Our correspondent has learned from Jewish Agency circles that the new structures have been built as part of the activities toward broadening the existing settlements in the region in accordance with the government's decision. They will serve as warehouses until they are put at the disposal of settlements in the area.

POST SAYS EEC TO OPEN OFFICE IN JERUSALEM

TA190826Y Jerusalem POST in English 19 Jan 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Brussels (ITIM)--The European Common Market will open an office in Jerusalem within the next few months, according to Claude Cheysson, member of the European Economic Commission. He also said the commission will take action against the Arab Economic Boycott of Israel if a complaint on this issue is brought before it.

Cheysson, who was speaking to reporters here yesterday, said no complaint against the Arab Boycott has been brought before the commission to date.

He also said that a delegation of Common Market importers will visit Israel in the coming months, but he added that Israeli industry until now was not prepared for large-scale exporting.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH AMUZEGAR

LD191740Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese foreign minister, who has come to Teheran for a visit of a few hours, tonight met and held talks with Prime Minister Jamshid Amuzegar. During the meeting, held at the Prime Ministry Palace, the Japanese ambassador to the Imperial Court and members of the Japanese foreign minister's delegation were also present.

At the talks, which lasted nearly 1 hour, the Japanese foreign minister expressed his country's interest in further developing the two countries' relations in the cultural, technical and educational fields and stressed the diversity of relations between the two countries.

Our correspondent reports that, since Iran is able to participate in certain Japanese manufacturing industries, Iran seconded the Japanese view by calling for more diversified relations between the two sides. This call includes participation in certain Japanese industries whose produc[illegible] markets, thus creating a form of division of [illegible] exist in Iran for certain products and when it is cheaper to produce these products in Iran, they will be produced in Iran with Japan's agreement and cooperation. These products will then be exported to Japan for [illegible] complex indust[illegible].

Today's talks regarding Iranian-Japa[illegible] financial participation [illegible] joint production of industrial goods are expected to continue in the future so [illegible] sides can reach a bilateral agreement in this regard. The Japanese foreign minister will leave our country tonight.

INDIA

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION RECEIVED BY VAJPAYEE

BK191006Y Delhi ISI in English 0859 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee told a visiting U.S. delegation of congressmen on 18 January that while India welcomed the reported progress made in the United States-Soviet negotiations on demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean, India hoped that the ultimate objective of the total elimination of foreign military presence in the ocean would continue to guide the U.S.-Soviet deliberations, reports SAMACHAR.

The delegation, consisting of eleven congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, which arrived in New Delhi on 17 January, called on the external affairs minister on 18 January and had discussions with him. They were interested in knowing India's reaction to the Indo-Soviet negotiations on the ocean.

Among other international subjects that came up for discussion among the congressmen and Vajpayee were Southeast Asia and the north-south dialogue. The delegation also called on the prime minister, Morarji Desai, in the evening.

On Southeast Asia Vajpayee expressed India's keen desire to further develop relations with ASEAN as a group as well as with individual countries bilaterally. Vajpayee welcomed the efforts of ASEAN countries themselves towards mutual economic cooperation.

One of the congressmen wondered whether the nonalignment movement itself was not another form of alignment among themselves. But Vajpayee explained that India was not in favour of any bloc approach nor did it like the idea of the world being divided into various blocs.

However, he pointed out that since the bulk of the nonaligned countries happened to be developing nations it was natural they should take a joint view on various issues like problems of economic development and the north-south dialogue.

At the outset Vajpayee spoke about the developments in India since the March 1977 elections and particularly its economic policy. He explained that the Janata Party's policy was to concentrate on the development of medium and small industries to provide large scale employment in fulfillment of their pledge to provide jobs for everyone in 10 years and to increase the purchasing power of the people. At the same time he told them that his government was not against heavy industry as such. There were certain sectors like steel, fertilisers, pertochemicals and power where heavy industry must continue to play a dominant role.

Talking about needs of the consumer industry, Vajpayee explained that the need was "not so much mass production as production for and by the masses."

The congressmen showed keen interest in knowing what steps the Government of India was planning to check the drift of population from rural to urban areas.

The American delegation is led by Representative Lester Wolff, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. They will leave Delhi on January 20.

Holds Talks With Desai

BK201032Y Delhi ISI in English 0835 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Morarji Desai told the United States congressmen now on a visit to India that India had no desire to arrogate to itself any particular role except that of helping to remove suspicions and contribute to peace and stability in the region, reports SMACHAR.

The congressmen met Prime Minister Desai on the evening of 18 January.

In response to their queries, Desai emphasised that he considered regional cooperation as an urgent task. It was India's duty to remove suspicions from the minds of smaller neighbours. "This is what my government is doing," he told the congressmen, led by Congressman Wolff.

While replying to [a question on the] supply of uranium for the Tarapur atomic power plant, Desai expressed the hope that the contractual obligations of the United States in regard to Tarapur would be respected. "In the meantime we would wait and hope to convince them of the rightness of our stand," the prime minister said.

Discussions between Desai and the congressmen covered bilateral relations, India's role in the world, regional cooperation and disarmament.

Comments on Nuclear Policy

BK200956Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The leader of the 11-member delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, Mr Lester Wolff, has said that India has lived up to its commitment in the nuclear field. He was sure that India will not resort to the production of nuclear weapons. Mr Wolff was speaking to newsmen before the delegation's departure from New Delhi at the end of its 3-day visit. He said the United States is apprehensive that some small nation may come to possess nuclear technology and produce weapons. This would disturb the balance of power.

About the supply of fuel to India, Mr Wolff said the question will come up before the U.S. Congress this year. He said an invitation has been extended to the prime minister, Mr Desai, to address the Congress when he visits the United States. India, he said, can play an important role in reducing tension in the world and achieving total disarmament. Members of the delegation expressed the hope that their visit will strengthen ties between the two countries.

VIETNAMESE PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG TO VISIT INDIA

BK191616Y Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 17 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Jan. 16 (SAMACHAR)--India will have a clear picture of Vietnam's stand on the current Vietnam-Cambodia clash when the Vietnamese prime minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong, arrives here "very soon".

The dates for the Vietnamese prime minister's visit are not yet fixed. But the schedule is now being worked out between the two governments. During his visit, he would have wide-ranging discussions with the prime minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, with particular reference to India's cooperation in the reconstruction of the war-ravaged Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

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